In re Application of: JOHN M. CURRAN

Application No.: 10/613,539

Filing Date: 07/03/03

FOR: IMPROVED SYSTEM AND

METHOD FOR FACILITATING PIPE AND

CONDUIT COUPLING

DECLARATION OF JOHN M. CURRAN IN SUPPORT OF RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION DATED 08/02/2006

EXAMINER: J. M. HEWITT

Art Unit: 3679

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Arlington, VA 22313-1450

John M. Curran hereby declares as follows:

- (1) My name is John M. Curran. I am the inventor on the within patent application for Improved System and Method for Facilitating Pipe and Conduit Coupling. My address is 10560 Fern Street, Stanton, CA 90680. I make this Declaration in support of Response to Office Action dated 08/02/2006 specifically in support of patentability of the invention in the within patent application. I make this Declaration upon personal knowledge and have first hand familiarity with the contents of this Declaration. If called as a witness, I could and would confidently and truthfully testify in accordance with this Declaration.
- (2) I have been engaged in the business of fitting and laying heavy pipe particularly in subsurface venues for 12 years. During that time, in connection with my

- occupation, I have become familiar with the level of normal skill in the art in my field and I have become familiar with devices that have been or are in use in the field including devices for pipe coupling.
- I have reviewed the references cited in the Office Action regarding the within patent (3)application mailed October 2, 2006 and find them to have no pertinence to my invention. The device in Cohen et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,090,742) is one in which the Belleville washers provide the capability for maintaining a preload force in a bolted arrangement whereas in the application of my invention, the pipes are not yet bolted together and must be held in place by my retention means so that the screws will not slip through the screw holes. Equally irrelevant is the Fisher reference (U.S. Patent No. 4,911,594). I have seen the device in the Fisher reference: it has been in the field for years. It is difficult to work with, operates in a totally different manner from my invention, and is not particularly popular or well-liked. The device in the Fisher reference which has a metal plate with a hole in the middle together with a plurality of fingers/prongs extending from the plate, can be used only by placing it over the end of a screw. When the Fisher device (which is referred to as a push nut fastener), is placed over the end of a screw and in contact with a coupler at the screw hole, it can bind during the process of placing and moving along the screw if the device is in any manner placed or moved off-center. Also, if for any reason it is desired to remove the screw before it is permanently fastened, the Fisher device must be cut off the screw, with a potential for damaging the screw or, alternatively, the screw itself must be cut, with obvious problems. In addition, because the Fisher device is made of metal, there is risk of corrosion and further, the Fisher device is less flexible in terms of sizing in that the Fisher device must fit snugly over the screw.

- (4) The attempt to combine the Fisher and the Cohen et al references makes no sense at all from a practical point of view. If the Cohen et al device is in place that means that the bolts and screws are already fastened in the coupler and the only problem/issue is how to maintain a preload. Under those circumstances, there can be no reason to attempt to hold the screws in their screw holes to retain the screws in the screw holes when they are located therein since they are already fastened within the screw holes. I do not know of any construction project where after the Cohen et al device was applied there would then be a retention means to hold the screws in the screw holes. This would be nonsensical.
- (5) In contrast to the Fisher device, my invention is not applied over the end and along the length of a screw that is to be retained; rather, it is simply mounted sideways on the screw that is, it is just simply fitted over the screw from the side of the screw. Further, if there is any reason to remove the screw before it is finally fastened, all that is necessary is that my retention ring simply be removed by hand. Moreover, my retention ring is made of thin flexible material which not need be metal and thus presents no corrosion risk. Also, there is complete flexibility with respect to size because my device does not need to be sized precisely to the dimensions of the screw in view of its resiliency and the manner in which it is fitted onto the screw to retain it in the screw hole prior to permanent securing/fastening.
- (6) As a result of the foregoing matters, there has been a general dissatisfaction in my industry with devices for retaining screws in place prior to finally securing them in pipe couplings and my device has completely answered that problem and resolved it such that I have had very extensive success with my invention, both commercially and with respect to efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

I hereby declare under penalty under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed under penalty of perjury this _____ day of December 2006 at Stanton, California.

John M. Curran

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

a Merriam-Webster

VOLUME III

S to Z

and Britannica World Language Dictionary





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and or a steamer's acrew or paddles): a surge set up by and making after some moving object or process (as a ship, storm, widal wave) cap, as dissipated in force or transmitted to a stance from the center of the disturbance (was left swaying has small boat in the ~ of a millionaire's yacht.—Maurice haston) B: a similar disturbance or wavelike agitation in its ur set up by the passage of a storm center or rushing their (as an airplane) 0: a disturbance in the air produced whe passage of an airfoll or propeller (the ~ from the propringed at the loose ends of his scarl—Howard Hunt) d: the impated current or force in the trail of an intellectual or load movement: sbork (hard to know how much . . . is solid somplishment that will last, and how much is the ~ of a load movement: sbork (hard to know how much . . . is olid somplishment that will last, and how much is the ~ of size of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load movement: sbork (hard to know how much . . . is olid somplishment that will last, and how much is the ~ of a load movement of the same of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load movement is bork (hard to know how much is olid somplishment that will last, and how much is the ~ of a load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load law as the load move of opinion—A.L. Kroeber) (traveled there in the ~ of the load law as th

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mbe mahbow! \'o,o\ n : a large bow! for water to wash one's lands and face — called also washbasin

mah-brew \'wosh.bru, 'wwish-\ n, dial Eng : oatmeal boiled nuil gelatinous : FLUMEAN !a

mah brush n : a large brush for applying a wash

mah bulkhead n : a bulkhead in a ballast tank to prevent accessive movement of liquid in the tank

maheloth \'o,o\ n : a cloth used for washing one's face and lody

-colored \'., ==\ ad/ : colored as if with a wash or

mah-colored \(\frac{1}{2}, \rightarrow \rightarrow df \); colored as if with a wash or watermind \(\frac{1}{2}, \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \righ

maked post of wash
maked-curd cheese *\frac{1}{2},e^-\ n [washed, past part. of *\washed
; cheddar cheese in which the curd is washed before being
pressed into forms to remove a portion of the whey, lactose,
and soluble milk salts and produce a soft body with open
pressure.

ind soluble milk salts and produce a sure way with exture maked metal a: iron treated so as to remove most of the alicon and phosphorus and not too much of the carbon maked-out \(^1\c)^2 \cdot \(^2\c) \(\frac{1}{2} \) for past part, of wash out \(^1\c)^2 \cdot \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(^2\c) \(\frac{1}{2} \) for past part, of wash out \(^1\c) \(\frac{1}{2} \) s (aded is color: lacking in brightness or vividness (a very pale, suched-out blue—Eden Philipotts) \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a photographic print lacking detail in highlights \(\frac{2}{2} \) : depleted in vigor or animation: played out: EXHAUSTED (worked from seven in the morning until noon, and I was limp, washed-out -Richard Wright) \(\frac{2}{2} \) : EXONED (coal workings line the route in this hilly, washeds at section \(-Amer. Guide Series: Pa. \)

ag until moon, and I was limp, wanners,

it exoded (coal workings line the route in this hilly, washeds
at section —Amer. Guide Series: Pa.)

maked sale n : wash sale
maked-up *\^2-\ adj [fr. past part. of wash up] 1: ready for
the discard : done for: played out (as far as he's concerned,
po're a washed-up nobody —Albert Morgan) 2 use washed
is at the end of an association or activity; ready to call it
quits: ritacough (he was completely washed up with his wife
... he never visited her —Morton Faber) (I'm washed up with
the rackets —Allan Bruce)

maken archaic past part of wash
washer; ('woshaft), 'wash-, 'woish-, + 'worsh- or 'warsh-\ n
4[ME wassher, fr. wasshento wash + -er] 1 a : a person who
mashes; specif : a worker who cleans by washing (as clothes,
usimals, or materials or products in processes of preparation,
manufacture, or maintenance) b : a machine for washing,
mething: as (i) ! a device for removing dirt and soluble
impurities from pulp and paper stock (2): washino Maching
(i): an apparatus or device for washing photographic matenish to remove soluble chemical products (as produced by dewooment or fizing) (4): an apparatus in which gases are
washed: Scauser c (rotary ~:) 2 [ME; fr. the motion of its
uil resembling the motion of leasher) used in joint or asmiller the production of list thin rifler
perforated plates (as of metal or leather) used in joint or asmiller to insure tightness, prevent teskage, or relieve friction
- see LOCK washer, sprinow washer & { leo called fr, its habit
of washing its food before eating}: Raccoon

mutallii)
washington grass n, usu cap W & often cap G; a water shield
(Cabomba caroliniana)
washington handpress n, usu cap W [after George Washington †1 99]; a hand-operated printing press perfected about 1829

1829. sistent dead leaf remains
washingtonia \"\ [NL, fr. George Washington †1799 + NL

-la I syn of OSMORHIZ

-ial sym of Osmonitza

*Washingtonia \" [NL, fr. George Washington †1799 + NL
-ial sym of sequent

*Washington 1 | Nl, fr. George Washington †1799 + NL
-ial sym of sequent

*Washington †1799 first president of the United States + E
-an); of, relating to, or characteristic of George Washington

2 [Washington, capital city of U.S.A., or northwestern state of

U.S.A. + E an) a; of, relating to, or characteristic of Washington

1, C., or the state of Washington b; of, relating to, or characteristic of the people of Washington, D.C., or the state

of Washington

ington, D.C., of the specie of Washington, D.C., or the state of Washington

"Washingtonian" \" \ n - s 1 cap: a native or resident of Washington, D.C., or the state of Washington 2 usu cap [Washington Temperance Society, [Ounded 1840 + E -an]: a member of the Washington Temperance Society, and the washington Temperance Society washington Temperance Society washington Temperance Society washington Temperance Society washington [199] + E -ana]: material (as papers, books, letters, or relicis) relating to George Washington

Washington [119] n, usu cap W: a large white-flowered lify (Lillium washingtonianum) of the Pacific coast of the U.S. that is widely cultivated for ornament

Washington palm n, usu cap W: a large (an palm (Washingtonia filliera) with many slender filaments hanging from its leaf margins — called also California fan palm

Washington pie n, usu cap W [after George Washington †1799]: cake layers put together with a jam or jelly filling

Washington plant n, usu cap W ? PANWORT

Washington plant n, usu cap W & P [and American ballroom dance of the end of the 19th century

Washington birthday n, usu cap W & B [after George Washington †1799] irs president of the United States] 1: February

22 [ormerly observed as a legal holiday in most of the states of the U.S. 2: the third Monday in February observed as a legal holiday in most states of the U.S. — called also Presidents Day

Washington thorn n, usu cap W [fr. Washington, D.C., capital

the U.S. 2: the third Monday in repruary observed as legal holiday in most states of the U.S. — cailed also Presidents' Day dents' Day askington thorn n, usu cap W [fr. Washington, D.C., capital city of the U.S.]: a hawthorn (Craiaegus phaenopyrum) of castern No. America that is often cultivated for its brightered fruit and showy autumn foliage washi-leta \washi.a\o ad, usu cap [fr. Fort Washita, Texas] of or relating to a subdivision of the Comanchean — see OCLOGIC TIME table washita stone n [fr. Washita (Ouachita) river, southwest Arkansas]: a porous variety of novaculite used esp. for sharpening woodworking tools washinad \(\frac{1}{2}\cdots^2

gelatinous colloid layer and washing off the unhardened portions with hot water)

Wash : oil (as straw oil) used in scrubbing esp. coke-oven gas : ...sorbing light oil and recovering benzene and other aromatic compounds

Wash out vi 2; to wash free of some extraneous substance (as dirt, soap, chemicals) 2 a; to drain of color in laundering (this fabric is washed out) b 2; to deplate of strength or vitality; exhaust (after his recent illness, he is washed out for the time being) 6; to cancel out; offset (his washed out for the time being) 6; to cancel out; offset (his washed out the effect of government reduction of its debt by the creation of bank deposits—T.O.Wasap) 4; to eliminate as useless or unsatisfactory; Discard, research; specif; to dismiss (a student or candidate) as failing to qualify 3 a; to destroy or render useless by the force or action of water (the storm washed out the bridge) (the heavy rains washed out the road) b; to rain out (the second game of the doubleheader was washed out by a sudden down-pour) ~ vi 1; to become depleted of color or vitality; rane (technicolor makeup ... washes out on TV —Newsweek) 2; to fail in a course of training (wash out of light school) 3; wash 2a

Washout \(\frac{1}{2}, \times \) n = s [wash out] 1 a; a channel cut by crosion in one sedimentary deposit and filled with the material of a younger deposit b; the washing out or away of earth esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a fresher; also; a place where the earth is washed away (traffic was delayed by a ~ after the storm) 6; wash 3d 2; the act or process of washing of flushing out a container or pipe; also; a plumbing derive for such process 3 a; one that fails to measure up to expectations or requirements; a total loss; ratives; rator (the failing (as in a course of training or study 0; the set or fact of failing (as in a course of training or study 0; the set or fact of failing (as in a course of training or study 0; the set or fact of failing (as in a course of training or study 0; the set or fact